

ADVERTISEMENT.

exceptional office space

offices that are roomy, single or en suite, well lighted, with plenty of fresh air; a stone's throw from the Post Office, City Hall, Subway Express Station, Brooklyn Bridge—that's what you'll find in The Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, overlooking City Hall Park. Moderate rents to the right tenants.

Edward J. Hogan,
AGENT.

On the premises, Tribune Bldg., Phone
Buckman 3000, or at Woolworth Bldg.

BRITAIN BARS IMPORTS OF COTTON KNIT GOODS

Order a Protective Campaign Measure, Says U. S. Consul.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Consul General Skinner, at London, to-day notified the Department of Commerce that Great Britain had extended her embargo against imports into the United Kingdom to include cotton knit goods. Mr. Skinner's cable message said, in part:

"Proclamation of October 3 provides that from and after that date the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is prohibited: Aluminum powder, birds (live, other than poultry and game), bone, horn, ivory and celluloid and manufactures of cotton hosiery."

Officials said the term cotton hosiery used in the English sense includes not only hosiery but other knit cotton goods. Mr. Skinner said the prohibition was ordered because of "an active campaign of a protective nature."

GIGANTIC SMASH NEARER LEMBERG

Gains by Sheer Weight—
Gunfire Fierce as
on Somme.

"COMPLETE MASTERY" CLAIMED BY BERLIN

Asserts Counter Attacks Drove Russians from Conquered Ground.

London, Oct. 6.—The smashing tactics of Ruzsky and Brussloff are slowly winning successes against the Teutonic armies in Galicia that could be obtained in no other way. All reports from the front indicate that the Czar's commanders have abandoned the idea of beating the enemy by any other means than that of overwhelming force.

Local operations, raids by small detachments and surprise assaults have all given way to furious attacks on a great scale and along a wide front. The prodigious use of shell and the almost reckless sacrifice of human lives is forging the new sword.

Petrograd sums up the operations in the region from which the Czar's troops are striking their hardest blows at Lemberg's defenses as follows:

"In the region south of Brzezany our troops captured some enemy positions and afterward repelled several counter attacks by German-Turkish troops."

Nowhere on the arc of steel that hedges in the Galician capital have the Russians a better chance to deal a telling blow than here. Only in one sector are they as near to their objective. Forty miles separates the Zlota Lipa below Brzezany from Lemberg.

The fall of the town—and the capture of the whole Zlota Lipa line, which would be the immediate sequel—would compel the retirement of von Bothmer's army almost to the outskirts of Lemberg. It is because of the importance of the Zlota Lipa line to the defense of Lemberg that the Russians are concentrating their energy against it north and south.

South of Brody, and particularly in the region near Zluchoff, the most desperate engagements are in progress. Assaults have continued in this sector for as long as thirty-six and forty-eight hours.

Sixty thousand shells were fired by the Russian guns in one small sector of this front last week. Captured German, who had served on the Somme front, asserted that the ferocity of the Russian cannonade had never been surpassed. Like the German defenses in Picardy, those in Galicia which have borne the brunt of the attack in the last few days are a mass of ruins.

Berlin officially announces: "We are absolute masters of the position," but in the opinion of military observers here that mastery will soon be broken.

War Office Versions of Eastern Fighting

Petrograd, Oct. 6.—To-day's official report says:

In the direction of Zluchoff (forty miles east of Lemberg), in the region of Penasi (south of Brody), Gukolayev and Mlynovec, fierce battles are proceeding. The enemy is obstinately resisting our offensive by making counter attacks. We took prisoner fifteen officers, two surgeons and 322 men.

In the region south of Brzezany our troops captured some enemy positions and afterward repelled several counter attacks by German-Turkish troops.

Berlin, Oct. 6.—To-day's official report says:

Army Group of Prince Leopold—On the front west of Lutsk yesterday the exhausted enemy was quiet. In this region we have captured in the last few days six officers, 622 men and eight machine guns.

Between the Brody and the Zborov railway lines leading to Lemberg there was a revival of activity. After a strong preparatory fire the enemy made repeated and powerful attacks near Wysocko, Dubie and Zarkow. The attacks broke down under our fire.

Attacks made near Batkow, on the Sereth, were repulsed by a counter attack by German battalions. Three officers and 120 men remained prisoners in our hands.

Army Group of General von Bothmer—The Russians resumed fighting on both sides of the Zlota Lipa (southeast of Lemberg). German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish troops by their stubborn resistance on every occasion broke the frequent storming attacks. The enemy penetrated our lines at isolated points, but was driven back at once. In addition to inflicting severe losses in killed or wounded on the enemy, we captured 510 men and eight machine guns. We are absolute masters of the position.

Army Group of Archduke Charles Francis—The Russians failed in a weak attack between Bohorodchany and Solotvina. There is nothing to report from the Carpathians.

BREAKS TURKS' HOLD IN ARMENIA

Russian Army Concentrates Attack West of Trebizond.

TURKEY NOT SEEKING A SEPARATE PEACE

Union and Progress Committee Decides on War to the End.

London, Oct. 6.—Slowly the Russians are sweeping the Turks out of the last bit of territory they occupy in Turkish Armenia. The Czar's offensive is now being concentrated against the enemy's lines in the region west and southwest of Trebizond. Here the Ottoman troops are being forced back toward the Kars-hut River where it runs through Ardasa, about forty miles southwest of the Black Sea port.

The reclamation of all Armenia from the grip of the Turks and the restoration of civilized conditions in the conquered lands now is virtually accomplished. It is expected that following the evacuation by the Turks of Armenia the forces of the Grand Duke Nicholas will renew their offensive west of Erzingan, with the object of bringing the cities and provinces of Sivas and Angora under Russian rule.

In Persia the Russians have been less successful, if Turkish reports are true. Constantinople officially announces under date of October 4 that the Czar's troops were routed in a battle north-west of Hamadan, near Kinshar, and suffered a reverse near of Rivanduzia in attempts to storm Kinshar.

Holy War in Persia.

The statement reports that Isfahan, an important city of Central Persia, has been liberated from Russian rule through an uprising of tribesmen in a holy war.

Turkey will make no attempt to sue for a separate peace, but will prosecute the war to the end. Resolutions to this effect were adopted at a recent general congress of the Committee of Union and Progress, under the presidency of the Grand Vizier, according to advices from Constantinople received here to-day by way of Amsterdam. The general war situation was characterized by Enver Pasha, the War Minister, as in all respects favorable to the Central Powers and their allies.

The Turkish official statement follows:

"Bakhtiaris tribesmen, relying upon the successful combats of the Turkish army, arose in a holy war against the Russians and liberated Isfahan from the enemy."

"Numerous Russian attacks against Kinshar, 100 kilometres (about sixty-eight miles) northwest of Hamadan, were repulsed completely, and the enemy was beaten decisively and routed. Russian attacks against Kinshar, thirty kilometres north of Rivanduzia, were repulsed, and the Russians were driven back."

The Russian official statement reads:

"Caucasus Front—In the coastal front our troops continue toward the River Karshut-Darasi and have captured a number of prisoners."

HITS MOTHER AND SON IN STOLEN MOTOR CAR

Unidentified Chauffeur Flees—
Baby Escapes Unhurt.

In an attempt to make his escape in a touring car stolen from in front of the Shubert Theatre, Monroe Street and Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, an unidentified chauffeur turned the automobile sharply into Ralph Avenue and ran down Mrs. Julia Cronin, twenty-three years old, of 784 Hancock Street, who was carrying her two-year-old boy.

Mrs. Cronin, in falling, held the child in such a manner that it was unhurt. Mrs. Cronin was badly bruised. The automobile mounted the sidewalk and stopped this when it had demolished the display in the show window of a delicatessen store. The chauffeur fled.

The car is owned by Thomas Gumbs, a member of the Court Exchange, living at Rockville Centre, who was attending the theatre with a party of friends.

RUMANIANS' DEEDS INFAMOUS, SOFIA SAYS

Fired Villages and Butchered People, Bulgaria Again Charges.

Berlin, Oct. 6 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—A further report of alleged misbehavior on the part of Rumanian troops who crossed the Danube into Bulgaria recently is contained in the official statement given out in Sofia yesterday. The statement says:

"Rumanian troops butchered and attacked the population and set buildings on fire in the recently occupied villages. These are infamous deeds for a nation which pretends to be civilized."

Lone Canadian Storms Trench, Kills Many and Captures 62

Bombs Gone and Company's Charge Checked, Wounded Private Goes Alone, Terrifies Foe and Brings Back German Prisoners.

Ottawa, Ontario, Oct. 6.—The exploit of a wounded Canadian private, who leaped from his trench, killed and wounded many Germans, and compelled sixty-two others to surrender, is described in a dispatch received here to-day from the Canadian headquarters in France.

"The most aggressive gallantry was displayed by a private belonging to an Edmonton battalion," says the dispatch. "He was taking part in a bombing attack, when the advance was arrested and the supply of bombs exhausted."

"Although one of his fingers had been blown away at the second joint by a German bomb, he jumped out of the trench and ran along the outside firing at point blank range at the enemy, killing and wounding many of them. The remainder, sixty-two in number, thinking themselves about to be cut off, thereupon surrendered."

"He, with two other men, escorted the prisoners across open ground under heavy fire to a support trench, where he returned and reported himself for duty to his company commander, before his wound had been dressed. This action undoubtedly made it possible for a German detachment of twenty-two men to capture and hold 550 yards of trench at a critical moment in the general attack."

Speaking of the general fighting on the Canadian front, the dispatch adds:

"Severe fighting continued almost without cessation during the last week. The Germans brought up reinforcements and fresh troops and opposed at times a desperate resistance to our advance. Attacks were succeeded by counter attacks, and certain portions of the trenches were the scene of sanguinary hand-to-hand struggles."

The Canadian eyewitness on October 2 told of another Canadian who, single handed, killed or wounded all except one of a German detachment of twenty-two men and captured the lone survivor.

TWO DANISH ISLANDS FAVOR SALE TO U. S.

St. Thomas and St. Croix So Instruct Delegates.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Oct. 6.—The legislatures of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, following instructions sent by the committee of the Danish Parliament in Copenhagen, have designated delegates to go to Copenhagen and present the views of the islanders on the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

St. Croix has designated as its delegates MM. Stemann, Coulter and Fleming, and St. Thomas has appointed MM. Christiansen, Jorgensen and Roberts. All are instructed to recommend the sale and the St. Croix delegates did not vote to recommend reforms.

The Legislature of St. Thomas has sent a cable message to the parliamentary committee favoring the sale.

A mass meeting will be held at St. Thomas soon to obtain the views of the inhabitants. The delegates to Copenhagen will leave next Tuesday by way of Porto Rico.

FIGURE RUSSIA'S LOSS AT 6,000,000

Germans Say Present Eastern Offensive Cost Czar 1,250,000 Men.

Berlin, Oct. 6 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Casualties among the Russian armies during this year's offensive on the Eastern front, according to cautious calculations, says the Overseas News Agency, have been at least 1,250,000 officers and men.

According to conservative Danish calculations, the news agency adds, Russia during the first two years of the war lost considerably more than 6,000,000 men. Wounded men who returned to the front are not included in this estimate. Continuing, the Overseas News Agency says:

"The prophecy of David Lloyd George, the British Secretary for War, that Russia will die until death is being fulfilled. The Russian losses in Galicia recently again reached gigantic figures, which even this populous country cannot bear."

"Russian artillery fires indiscriminately among the troops in order to push them forward and shoots down troops which are retreating. In the battle of Korytnitz, which was victorious for the Germans, Russian columns were driven forward by a curtain of fire and whips. Entire Russian armies of men fell under the German artillery and machine gun fire. Dead bodies formed in mountainous piles."

"After the losses sustained by the Russian Emperor's Guards on the Stokhod River and in the sanguinary engagements at Pustomyty and Korytnitz, nothing remained of the Emperor's Guards."

SLEEP COSTS HIM \$30 AND ALMOST AN AUTO

Chauffeur Finds Pickpockets Didn't Take His Summons.

Carl Williamson, chauffeur for Paul Brinton, who lives at the Hotel Plaza, drove to the traffic court in the old Headquarters building, at 300 Mulberry Street, yesterday with a summons for speeding in his pocket. About fifty yards ahead of him, and he sat down in the corridor and fell asleep.

When he had slept for a couple of hours a court attendant woke him up to tell him that Magistrate House was ready to adjourn court. Williamson hastened inside and was fined \$30. He paid the fine and returned to his car.

Descending the Mulberry Street steps, he became aware of another misfortune. Mr. Brinton's seven passenger car, which he had left at the hotel, was gone. Detectives found it for him last night several blocks away, but not until Carl had been compelled to rack his brains for an explanation that would satisfy his employer.

"This day is my unlucky day," he told him.

15-FOOT SWORDFISH RAMS U. S. LAUNCH

Tears Big Hole in Boat's Side Near Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 6.—The United States engineering launch Nueces was rammed by a 15-foot swordfish yesterday while in the intercoastal canal between Caney Creek and the Brazos River. According to Captain George Prendergast, commodore of the engineer's dredging fleet, who was on the launch when the attack occurred, a big hole was made in the Nueces below the water line. She was kept afloat.

The fish was shot and hauled aboard. The sword measured five feet in length, Captain Prendergast said.

Bank Robbers Get \$6,000.

Stratford, Ill., Oct. 6.—Robbers dynamited the State Bank at Rutland, near here, early to-day and escaped with \$6,000.

WOMEN AUTOISTS FLEE AFTER CRASH ON ROAD

Passenger, in Machine Hit, Hurled to Street.

The Brooklyn police are attempting to ascertain the names of two women motorists who sped away last night after their auto had collided with another car at Eighteenth Avenue and Sixty-second Street, Brooklyn, seriously injuring Mrs. Jacob Sternberg, of 1702 72nd Avenue, Queens Island.

Mrs. Sternberg was riding in the machine of Dr. Irving Kaufman, of Twenty-first Street and 27th Avenue, Queens Island. She was hurled to the pavement, her head striking a tree. The physician's machine was not damaged, but the other car was not damaged. Dr. Kaufman escaped injury.

"For my part, I desire a friendly, peaceful settlement with Ulster," Mr. Redmond said that the present situation was the most trying crisis in his recollection and that a bad blow was struck at Ireland by the uprising.

"All through our history," he continued, "some malign influence has succeeded in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin and disaster."

Mr. Redmond said it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. "The way this matter now stands," said Mr. Redmond, "is: The Home Rule act is on the statute book. The act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends then it comes into operation automatically at the end of the war. Nothing has altered nor can alter that unless it be a new act of Parliament."

"The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting, which, mark you, is not dead, as some people say. The latest figures, indeed, show that from the date of the rising (Easter Sunday) until September 6,000 recruits were received."

"This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand. It is a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future and revive by any and every means bad blood between the two countries in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule act."

"On these lines the government may succeed in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin and disaster."

Mr. Redmond said it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. "The way this matter now stands," said Mr. Redmond, "is: The Home Rule act is on the statute book. The act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends then it comes into operation automatically at the end of the war. Nothing has altered nor can alter that unless it be a new act of Parliament."

"The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting, which, mark you, is not dead, as some people say. The latest figures, indeed, show that from the date of the rising (Easter Sunday) until September 6,000 recruits were received."

"This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand. It is a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future and revive by any and every means bad blood between the two countries in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule act."

"On these lines the government may succeed in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin and disaster."

Mr. Redmond said it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. "The way this matter now stands," said Mr. Redmond, "is: The Home Rule act is on the statute book. The act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends then it comes into operation automatically at the end of the war. Nothing has altered nor can alter that unless it be a new act of Parliament."

"The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting, which, mark you, is not dead, as some people say. The latest figures, indeed, show that from the date of the rising (Easter Sunday) until September 6,000 recruits were received."

"This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand. It is a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future and revive by any and every means bad blood between the two countries in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule act."

"On these lines the government may succeed in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin and disaster."

Mr. Redmond said it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. "The way this matter now stands," said Mr. Redmond, "is: The Home Rule act is on the statute book. The act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends then it comes into operation automatically at the end of the war. Nothing has altered nor can alter that unless it be a new act of Parliament."

"The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting, which, mark you, is not dead, as some people say. The latest figures, indeed, show that from the date of the rising (Easter Sunday) until September 6,000 recruits were received."

"This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand. It is a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future and revive by any and every means bad blood between the two countries in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule act."

"On these lines the government may succeed in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin and disaster."

Mr. Redmond said it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. "The way this matter now stands," said Mr. Redmond, "is: The Home Rule act is on the statute book. The act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends then it comes into operation automatically at the end of the war. Nothing has altered nor can alter that unless it be a new act of Parliament."

"The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting, which, mark you, is not dead, as some people say. The latest figures, indeed, show that from the date of the rising (Easter Sunday) until September 6,000 recruits were received."

"This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand. It is a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future and revive by any and every means bad blood between the two countries in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule act."

"On these lines the government may succeed in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin and disaster."

Mr. Redmond said it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. "The way this matter now stands," said Mr. Redmond, "is: The Home Rule act is on the statute book. The act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends then it comes into operation automatically at the end of the war. Nothing has altered nor can alter that unless it be a new act of Parliament."

"The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting, which, mark you, is not dead, as some people say. The latest figures, indeed, show that from the date of the rising (Easter Sunday) until September 6,000 recruits were received."

"This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand. It is a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future and revive by any and every means bad blood between the two countries in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule act."

"On these lines the government may succeed in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin and disaster."

Mr. Redmond said it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. "The way this matter now stands," said Mr. Redmond, "is: The Home Rule act is on the statute book. The act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends then it comes into operation automatically at the end of the war. Nothing has altered nor can alter that unless it be a new act of Parliament."

"The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting, which, mark you, is not dead, as some people say. The latest figures, indeed, show that from the date of the rising (Easter Sunday) until September 6,000 recruits were received."

"This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand. It is a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future and revive by any and every means bad blood between the two countries in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule act."

"On these lines the government may succeed in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin and disaster."

Mr. Redmond said it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. "The way this matter now stands," said Mr. Redmond, "is: The Home Rule act is on the statute book. The act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends then it comes into operation automatically at the end of the war. Nothing has altered nor can alter that unless it be a new act of Parliament."

"The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting, which, mark you, is not dead, as some people say. The latest figures, indeed, show that from the date of the rising (Easter Sunday) until September 6,000 recruits were received."

"This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand. It is a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future and revive by any and every means bad blood between the two countries in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule act."

"On these lines the government may succeed in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin and disaster."

Mr. Redmond said it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. "The way this matter now stands," said Mr. Redmond, "is: The Home Rule act is on the statute book. The act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends then it comes into operation automatically at the end of the war. Nothing has altered nor can alter that unless it be a new act of Parliament."

"The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting, which, mark you, is not dead, as some people say. The latest figures, indeed, show that from the date of the rising (Easter Sunday) until September 6,000 recruits were received."

"This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand. It is a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future and revive by any and every means bad blood between the two countries in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule act."

"On these lines the government may succeed in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin and disaster."

Mr. Redmond said it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. "The way this matter now stands," said Mr. Redmond, "is: The Home Rule act is on the statute book. The act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends then it comes into operation automatically at the end of the war. Nothing has altered nor can alter that unless it be a new act of Parliament."

"The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting, which, mark you, is not dead, as some people say. The latest figures, indeed, show that from the date of the rising (Easter Sunday) until September 6,000 recruits were received."

"This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand. It is a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future and revive by any and every means bad blood between the two countries in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule act."

"On these lines the government may succeed in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin and disaster."

Mr. Redmond said it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. "The way this matter now stands," said Mr. Redmond, "is: The Home Rule act is on the statute book. The act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends then it comes into operation automatically at the end of the war. Nothing has altered nor can alter that unless it be a new act of Parliament."

"The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting, which, mark you, is not dead, as some people say. The latest figures, indeed, show that from the date of the rising (Easter Sunday) until September 6,000 recruits were received."

"This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand. It is a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future and revive by any and every means bad blood between the two countries in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule act."

"On these lines the government may succeed in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin and disaster."

Mr. Redmond said it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. "The way this matter now stands," said Mr. Redmond, "is: The Home Rule act is on the statute book. The act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends then it comes into operation automatically at the end of the war. Nothing has altered nor can alter that unless it be a new act of Parliament."

"The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting, which, mark you, is not dead, as some people say. The latest figures, indeed, show that from the date of the rising (Easter Sunday) until September 6,000 recruits were received."

"This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand. It is a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future and revive by any and every means bad blood between the two countries in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule act."

"On these lines the government may succeed in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin and disaster."

Mr. Redmond said it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. "The way this matter now stands," said Mr. Redmond, "is: The Home Rule act is on the statute book. The act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends then it comes into operation automatically at the end of the war. Nothing has altered nor can alter that unless it be a new act of Parliament."

"The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting,